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THE ONLY GENUINE PARIS PLOW, MADE OF POLISHED CAST STEEL, and Guaranteed Equal, if not Better, than any Steel Breaking Plow in the Market. Also, other makes of Plows on Hand of Moline Plow Co., John Deere & Co., &c. Gang Plows. Horse Hoes; Planet Jr. Cane Knives, made of best steel to our order; Planters' Hoes, 0, 1, 2 and 3; Scythe Snaths, Axe and Pick Mattocks, Pick, Hoe, Adze, Oo, Axe and other handles; Baldwin Feed Cutters. Leather Belting, 3 to 12 inch, best quality; India Rubber Hose, ½, ¾, 1, 1¼, 1½ and 2 inch; Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Axles, Jockeys and mule carts; Portable Forges. Eagle Anvils, Canal Barrows, Soapstone and Asbestos Steam Packing, Best Flat India Rubber Steam Packing, ⅛ to ½ inch; Babbet Metal, Lace Leather and Lacings, India Rubber Steam Packing, round and square, all sizes; Asbestos Boiler Covering and Steam Pipe do., Machinery Oils, lard, castor and cylinder; Neats Foot Oil.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1886.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. January Term, 1886.

IWA, AKONA AND AIKO, vs. J. M. HORNER, ALBERT HORNER, JAY M. HORNER AND MELE, (w.)

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., McCULLY AND PRESTON, J. J.

Opinion of the Court per JUDD C. J.

The case comes to this Court on the following statement by Mr. Justice Preston from the present term.

"This is an action of ejectment to recover one undivided moiety of a parcel of land containing one hundred and twelve acres, situate in Kekualele and Kainikueiki, Hamakua, Hawaii, which the plaintiffs claim as the heirs at law of one Haili, one of the patentees of the land.

"The plaintiffs produced a Royal Patent (Grant) No. 2439 issued to Pi and the said Haili, their heirs and assigns, and claimed that the patentees were tenants in common.

"The defendants on the contrary claimed that the patentees held the land as joint tenants.

"Whereupon counsel for the parties requested me to reserve the question for the consideration of the full Court, pursuant to Section 832 of the Civil Code, which I consented to do.

"The question therefore is: Did the said Haili and Pi hold the land as tenants in common or as joint tenants?"

BY THE COURT:—It is somewhat remarkable that a question so important as this, involving titles to land all over the Kingdom, should not have been earlier presented to the Court for adjudication.

Says Washburn, in "Real property," p. 407-8: "By the common law in England, where an estate is conveyed to two or more persons without indicating how the same is to be held, it will be held to be in joint tenancy, upon the feudal idea that the services due to the lord should be kept entire."

But the common law is not in force in this Kingdom *proprio vigore*. It has frequently been so held by this Court. That we are, however, free to adopt the reasonings and principles of the common law is undoubted. This authority is expressly conferred upon the Court by Sections 14 and 824 of the Civil Code. To do this we must be satisfied that the principle to be adopted is "founded in justice and not in conflict with the laws and customs of this Kingdom."

Upon careful consideration we think it would be unwise to adopt the principle contended for by defendants.

Mr. Washburn says, *id.* 408: "The policy of the American law is opposed to the notion of survivorship, and therefore regards such estates as tenants in common. In many of the States the rule of survivorship is abolished by statute, except in case of joint trustees, while in others all estates to two or more persons are taken to be tenants in common, unless expressly declared to be joint tenancies by the deed or instrument creating them, with a similar exception of estates to joint trustees."

In this Kingdom, as in the States, there are no feudal tenures existing, requiring services from the land holder to the lord paramount. The reason therefore for the rule has no existence here.

The most natural and obvious view would be that where land is conveyed to two or more persons, it was their expectation that it should descend to the heirs of each of them and not to the survivor of them. We believe it to be true also, that such conveyances have been generally understood and treated in this Kingdom as creating estates of tenancies in common, and we ought to hold for the protection and peace of land titles that such is the law of the country.

The conveyance before us is a Royal Patent or Grant by the King, representing the Government, to two natives who have no apparent relation to each other, of 112 acres of land at 25c. per acre. Certainly when these men bargained for the land, if they had supposed that by the fact that they took this land by virtue of the same conveyance, they thus were becoming joint tenants, and that the land would go to the survivor, it would have been quite competent for them to obtain separate grants. Moreover we think the words in the *habendum* clause to them and their (lana) heirs, or as it may be translated "the heirs of them two," have force in favor of the contention that a tenancy in common was intended.

We are therefore of the opinion that Haili and Pi, the patentees held the land as tenants in common and remand the case to Mr. Justice Preston to be decided in accordance with this view.

Kinney & Peterson for plaintiffs; L. A. Thurston for Horners, A. Rosa for Mele.

Honolulu, February 24th, 1886.

In the Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. As of January Term 1886.

THE KING vs. AH LEE AND AH FU.

BEFORE JUDD, C. J., McCULLY AND PRESTON, J. J.

Opinion of the Court by PRESTON, J.

At the last term of the Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit held at Lahaina in December last, the defendants were convicted of the offence of gaming.

The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that on the 29th of October last, H. G. Treadway, deputy sheriff at Wailuku, entered the defendants' premises at Wailuku, under a search warrant: that defendant, Ah Lee, was lying apparently asleep in a room, and that two stamps and a book were found on the table, and some money ($98.05) in two drawers, also thirteen books under the table, and some lottery tickets, and other lottery apparatus; some of these articles were found under the mattrass upon which Ah Lee was lying. The witness, Treadway testified as to the manner in which the drawings were conducted. The defendant, Ah Fu, was found in a room upstairs preparing to escape, and other papers were found in this room.

Ah Mau testified that he purchased lottery tickets from Ah Fu, one day in the last week in October, (for one Aki) paying $2.95 for them: that the money was paid to Ah Fu, who handed it to Ah Lee: that Ah Lee took a lottery ticket which he handed to Ah Fu, who gave it to witness, who delivered it to Aki: that the ticket (produced) was the lottery ticket and it did not win: that the books, stamps and papers produced were for use in connection with a lottery.

Aki testified to giving money to the previous witness to purchase lottery tickets, on October 26th, and received the ticket produced: that he took the ticket to defendant Ah Lee, who told him it had not drawn anything: that he never got his money back. The books seized by Treadway contained accounts of the gains and losses of the lottery or bank.

For the defence the defendant, Ah Lee, testified that he did not know either of the witnesses, Ah Mau, or Aki, never saw either of them before bearing at the Police Court—did not sell the ticket—never saw it before prosecution—neither of the witnesses, Ah Mau or Aki came to him before the prosecution for the purpose of buying or otherwise concerning a lottery ticket—and never had any dealings with either of them.

Ah Fu, the other defendant, was called but his evidence was not taken, as it was admitted by the prosecution that he would testify to the same effect as his co-defendant.

The jury convicted the defendants.

The defendants excepted to the verdict as against the law, and being contrary to the evidence, and gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

The motion and exceptions were argued on the 19th inst., when

Ashford, C. W. contended that there was no evidence of the sale of the lottery tickets by the defendants: that the defendants having testified that they did not sell the tickets or have any knowledge of the witnesses, Ah Mau and Aki, it amounted to the testimony of two against one, as the witnesses only deposed to separate transactions on different occasions, and that there was no evidence that any money had been lost or won by the defendants.

The Attorney-General contended that the evidence was sufficient, and the jury having believed the witnesses for the prosecution a new trial should not be granted.

BY THE COURT:—Section 1, of Chapter XXXIX, of the Penal Code enacts

"Whoever by playing at cards or any other game wins or loses any sum of money or thing of value is guilty of gaming." A lottery is a game within the meaning of this Section.

If the evidence of the witnesses is believed, it must be the fact that these defendants won the money paid by Ah Mau for the ticket produced.

It is not denied that the various articles stated by the deputy sheriff in the rooms of the defendants were so found.

It was entirely a question for the jury as to whether they believed the defendants or the witnesses for the prosecution, and they having the right to convict, even upon the evidence of one witness, if they believed him, and having convicted the defendants, we think that according to the decisions of this Court a new trial should not be granted, and therefore overrule the exceptions with costs.

Attorney-General for the Crown; Ashford & Ashford for defendants.

Honolulu, March 2nd, 1886.

Supreme Court of the Hawaiian Islands—In Banco. January Term. 1886.

KONG KEE vs. KAHALEKOU.

BEFORE JUDD C. J. McCULLY AND PRESTON J. J.

Opinion of the Court per JUDD C. J.

The plaintiff became, on the 4th of June 1885, a tenant of defendant by purchase at a Marshal's sale of the lease-hold of defendants. By the lease a rent of $20 was due in advance on the 1st of January and June of each year. Defendant demanded $40 rent of the plaintiff soon after he purchased the lease. Plaintiff offered to pay for the six months in advance from June 1st, to last of December, but said he was not required to pay the rent for the six months prior to his purchase. The defendant then ejected plaintiff from the premises by force, closed the store containing goods of plaintiff's and kept him out of possession for two weeks.

This action is brought for damages for the unlawful eviction including $308 in money which plaintiff alleges was in his store when he was ejected therefrom and which disappeared during defendants unlawful possession.

Mr. Justice McCully tried the case, the jury being waived, and found for the plaintiff $500 damages.

The case comes to us by exception from a finding of law that where the statute prescribes a method of redress to a landlord it must be followed (citing *Brewer vs. Chase*, 3 Haw. 136) and that the findings of fact were contrary to the evidence.

BY THE COURT:—The lease contained a provision for forfeiture in case of non payment of rent. We have provided for by statute a summary method by which a lessor can recover possession of his premises in certain cases and among these where the tenancy has been determined by reason of forfeiture under the conditions or covenants in such lease. (Compiled Laws p. 274.) The forcible entry was not justified. They are discountenanced in the law as leading to breaches of the peace. The lessor should have pursued his legal remedy and has by taking forcible possession of the store on the premises made himself liable, as bailee, for the goods of plaintiff therein.

We think the law was correctly laid down by the trial justice.

So far as the judgment on the facts is concerned we are obliged to treat it as if a jury had rendered a verdict. There was evidence which the justice believed that an amount of $380 in cash was on the premises when defendant closed the store and took possession. Under repeated rulings of this Court such a judgment cannot be disturbed.

Exception overruled.

W. R. Castle for plaintiff; J. M. Poepoe for defendant.

Honolulu, March 3rd, 1886.

Lawyers and Law-Makers.

Just one hundred years ago, in 1786, there was an amusing controversy in Massachusetts over the grave question whether lawyers were a benefit or an injury to the community. It was not a simple debate, which was to lead to nothing. Many people were, in fact, greatly excited over the question, and some of the Massachusetts towns voted to instruct their representatives in the Legislature to pass an act abolishing "the order of lawyers."

One proposition was to limit the number of lawyers in the State to twenty-five, and to have them elected by the people. It was also suggested that no member of the profession should be elected to the Legislature; for it was charged that they swarmed in the House of Representatives, and exercised a sort of autocratic power in framing the laws upon the execution of which they were to fatten.

As a matter of fact, there were then less than ninety lawyers in the whole State; and there were only fifteen members of the profession in the House of Representatives, of which they formed one-sixteenth part. It was therefore a high compliment to their talents to say that they ruled the Legislature.

There has always been, and there is now, a popular feeling that our national and State Legislatures contain too large a proportion of lawyers. If it be an evil, it is greater to-day than it ever was before. There are delegations in Congress from some even of the large States, which are almost exclusively composed of lawyers. Massachusetts, for example, sends almost as many members of the profession to represent her in Washington as she put, a century ago, into her own Legislature.

The proportion in Congress, of which more than two-thirds are lawyers, is much larger than it is in the British Parliament. The House of Commons lately elected contains one hundred and ten barristers and twenty-three solicitors. The two branches of the legal profession thus furnish almost exactly one-fifth of all the members. Yet even this is a larger proportion than is contributed by any other profession or calling.

It appears, then, that whatever objections there may be to lawyers as law-makers, the people generally attach but little importance to them. We must conclude that experience shows the members of this profession to be peculiarly fitted by their mental training for Legislative duties.

No doubt familiarity with practical business is useful to a member of Congress; but even in this respect the merchant's knowledge is apt to be more narrow in its scope, though it may be more thorough, so far as it extends, than the lawyer's. It will be found, on looking through our political history, that almost every statesman of the first rank, whether President, Senator, Representative, or Cabinet Minister, was a lawyer or an editor. Even Andrew Jackson was a judge before he was a general.

Beginning with the year 1860, the Republican and Democratic parties have had in all twenty-seven candidates for President and Vice-President. Nineteen of them were lawyers, three were editors, and four were generals. General Grant is the only person not a lawyer who has occupied the chair of the President since General Taylor died, in 1850.

It is a mistake to think that any considerable part of the laws passed by a Legislature belongs to the class of laws which make cases for the courts, and bring fees to members of the legal profession. It is a slander upon the lawyers who sit in our Legislatures to say that they favor bills which will increase the number of suits, or the cost of litigation.

The truth is, that great legal reforms have are not only suggested by lawyers, but find in the profession their most intelligent and efficient advocates. A Legislature wholly composed of lawyers no State should have, of course. But it is well that this calling furnishes usually the largest contingent to our law-making bodies.—*Exchange.*

All the World Akin.

The number of a man's ancestors doubles in every generation as his descent is traced upward. In the first generation he reckons only two ancestors—his father and mother. In the second generation the two are converted into four, since he had two grandfathers and grandmothers. But each of these four had two parents, and thus in the third generation there are found to be eight ancestors—that is, eight grand parents. In the fourth generation the number of ancestors is 16; in the fifth, 32; in the sixth, 64; in the 7th, 138. In the tenth it has risen to 1,024; in the twentieth it becomes 1,048,576; in the thirtieth no less than 1,063,-751,834. To ascend no higher than the twenty-fourth generation we reach the sum of 16,777,-216, which is a great deal more than all the inhabitants of Great Britain when that generation was in existence. For if we reckon a generation at thirty-three years, twenty-four of such will carry us back 792 years, or to A. D. 1093, when William the Conqueror had been sleeping in his grave at Caen only six years, and his son, William II surnamed Rufus, was reigning over the land. At that time the total number of inhabitants of England could have been little more than 2,000,000, the amount at which it is estimated during the reign of the Conqueror. It is only one eighth of a nineteenth century man's ancestors if the normal ratio of progression, as just shown by a simple process of arithmetic, had received no check, and if it had not been bounded by the limits of the population of the country. Since the result of the law of progression, had there been room for its expansion, would have been eight times the actual population, by so much the more is it certain that the lines of every Englishman's ancestry run up to every man and every woman in the reign of William I, from the King and Queen downward, who left descendants in the island, and whose progeny has not died out there.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

The First Newspaper.

Careful research has failed of ascertaining when and where the first newspaper appeared. There is also an interesting query as to the fate of its projector. The *Acta Diurna* of the ancient Romans reported the proceedings of the Senate and did some news reporting in its way. It existed before the time of Julius Cæsar, and was prohibited by Augustus. Gus was an astute politician, and, not being able to use the *Diurna*, he suppressed it. The news items of the ancient Roman newspaper did not differ much from those of to-day, and it would appear that the repertorial style has descended unchanged from the noblest Roman of them all, a sixty-dollars-a-week reporter, probably, to the modern members of the fourth estate. Imagine a reporter in a toga philandering round for news. The following togaed items were reported by Petronius, B. C. 150:

"On the 25th of July thirty boys and forty girls were born at Tramalchi's estate at Coma. At the same time a slave was put to death for uttering disrespectful words against his lord. The same day a fire broke out in Pompey's garden's, which began in the night in the steward's apartment."

Gashmu, embalmed like a fly in amber, in Nehemiah vi, 6, was a sort of reporter around Jerusalem. He made up canards to damage the other party, so that there must have been a Republican organ in those days. Venice is sometimes said to be the birthplace of the newspaper. The Venitian Government, in the year 1563, during a war with the Turks, issued written sheets giving information of the events of the war. These were read in public places to groups of auditors, each one of the group paying a coin called gazetta; hence the name gazette as applied to newspapers. The Government eventually gave their announcements in a regular manner once a month. Thirty volumes of these manuscript newspapers still exist in the libraries of Florence. It is not true that the first Venitian newspaper was an instrument of the Inquisition, with which to torture men. The use of newspapers for torture is of later origin.

The *English Mercurie* appeared in 1588, and was published occasionally as matters of event took place. It was followed by *The Certain Newes of this Present Week* in 1822. About this time Burton wrote:

"If any read nowadays it is a playbook or a pamphlet of news."

The first semi-weekly was published in England in 1665. In 1680 the printing of newspapers was prohibited in England. It is supposed that there was a Stead around at this time. There was, at any rate, the profligate Charles II and the odious *Cabal*. The censorship of the press was abolished in England in 1695, and thereafter newspapers multiplied.

The titles of the early English newspapers were quaint and curious. There was *The Dutch Spy, The Scot's Dove, The Parliament Kite, The Secret Owl, News From Hell, News From the World in the Moon, The Laughing Mercury* and *The Weekly Discover, Stripped Naked.* At this period newspapers had become the rage in portions of Europe, and rival armies carried a printer along, much to the disgust of the printer. It should have been noted that Parliamentary speeches were attempted to be reported in 1662.

In 1709 London had sixteen newspapers outside of weeklies, one daily, twelve tri-weeklies and three semi-weeklies.—*Ex.*

An Old Californian.

Dr. Schliemann is sixty-seven years old, short and stout. He wears spectacles and a moustache, is a German by birth, but is so enthusiastic on the subject of Greece—ancient Greece—that he has adopted the language of Socrates as the language of his house, and requires his servants to take classic names. His butler is called Pelops and his cook Jocasee. Doctor married a Greek lady, who charmed him as much by her remarkable intelligence as by her extraordinary personal attractions. They have two children. The boy is named Agamemnon and the girl Andromache. The latter is just sixteen years old, and so exquisitely lovely that, as I saw her glide across the marble hall, I fancied one of the Graces had been released from her marble imprisonment and, like Pygmalion's statue of ivory, had assumed the human form. The beautiful girl has her mother's Grecian features and graceful figure. Besides her native tongue, she speaks French, German and a little English. Notwithstanding the doctor's classic surroundings, he is proud of the fact that he is an American citizen. He was a resident of California at the time that State was admitted into the Union, and he thus became an American citizen. Dr. Schliemann's taste for classical antiquities commenced when a school-boy, by reading of the deeds of the Grecian heroes at Troy. Leaving school at an early age, he entered a counting room in Germany where the labors were heavy and the salary small, but he saved all the money he could and bought books, which he read in moments snatched from sleep. In this way he studied Greek. In the course of time he was promoted and finally became a partner in an indigo house. Having amassed a large fortune in trade, he determined to carry out his long-cherished design of exploring the ruins of Troy, with what success the whole world is familiar through his works on the subject. During his excavations at Troy he had 300 men employed, and at Mycenæ 100. These ruins have been a mine of wealth to Dr. Schliemann, both in a literary and pecuniary sense. Articles dug up are of great value, both to the historian and the archæologist, and have commanded high prices from the great libraries and museums of Europe and America. Dr. Schliemann's income is $50,000 a year, and he spends it with princely liberality. He is at the head of the society of Athens, and entertains a great deal. There are few kings in Europe more royally housed than Dr. Schliemann. There is a classical aroma about the whole spot which is particularly agreeable to all who are interested in Grecian history or literature.—*S. F. Alta.*

General Advertisements.

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Gentlemen:—I have used your 15in. Steel Breakers for *seven* years, and your 16in. Breakers for a year, and have been well pleased with them. They are good strong Plows and *turn the sod better* than any other plows I ever used, and I have used a good many since 1862. I have used the 16in. *Steel Breaker* for several weeks with only five mules, and plowed from one acre and a half to two acres a day. I used the same number of animals for the 15in. as for the 16in. Breakers. I plowed up a grove of sumach roots and lots of guava this year and have broken but one fir coulter and a pair of handles. Every one who has used them on Hawaii has been *well pleased* with them.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. A. LYMAN, Paauhau.

☞ The above is but one of many letters we have received from all parts of the Islands, speaking in the highest terms of Hall's Steel Breakers and Plows of all sizes.

We have just received, direct from the Moline Plow Co. a large invoice of Plows, making our assortment complete, including Breakers and Plows of all sizes and kinds, Extra Shears, Bolts, Coulters, Handles and Beams.

As, during some years, we have been unable to supply the demand for these goods, we desire Planters to send in their orders *soon* for what they may need for the coming season. The

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Ridge House,

SOUTH KONA, HAWAII.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO inform the Public that his well-known House, situated two miles from Kealakekua Bay, at an elevation of 1,400 feet, is again ready to receive visitors. Horses will be ready at the landing for those who order them. BATH HOUSE in connection with the establishment.

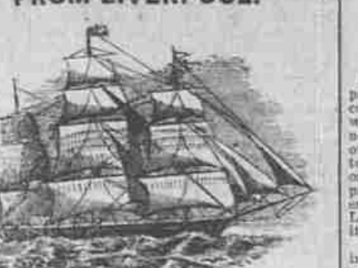
Board $7 per Week.

1087 6m A. A. TODD.

General Advertisements.

"Pioneer" Line

FROM LIVERPOOL.



Arrival of the Iron Ships "Ophelia," "Bordeaux," and "Clan Grant."

Theo. H. Davies & Co

Have Received by these Vessels And other Late Arrivals, the Following:

An Asst. of Dry Goods

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Horrock,s Long Cloths and other brands of White Cottons, Unbleached Cottons, Prints, new styles, fast colors; Bleached and Brown Cottons, 8 to 10 quarter; Brown Linen Drills, White Linen Duck, Crown Canvas, Blk & Cld French Merinos, all Grades; Water-proof Tweeds, Grey, Blue and

Mixed Flannel

A LARGE ASST. OF DRESS GOODS, SILKS, Satins, Silk Ribbons, Velvet, Union and Cotton Listados, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, White and Colored Shirts, Merino Undershirts and Drawers, Ladies Underwear, Linen and Cotton Towels, All qualities and styles: Victoria Lawns, White Moleskin, Check Moleskin, Imit. Lace Edgings and Insertions, Brooks' 200 yds. Spool Cotton, Coates' 400 yds. Spool Cotton, Ticking, Blue Denims, Mosquito Netting, 90 inch;

Rubber Coats & Leggings

Horse Blankets.

Bed Blankets,

All Sizes, Weights, Qualities and Colors;

Velvet & Tapestry, Rugs and Mats,

A FEW OF THE NEW STYLE

CENTRE RUGS

— NAVY AND —

Merchant Canvas! BAGS.

Filter Press Bags 22 x 36

We make this one of our Specialties and have a Full Stock of

Sugar, Rice & Coal Bags

Which we are selling at Bottom Prices.

3 & 5 ply Twine

ENGLISH, HAWAIIAN, AND

AMERICAN FLAGS,

3, 5, and 7 yard;

FLOOR OILCLOTHS

Extra Heavy, Assorted Widths;

Ladies' & Gent's Saddles

AND SADDLERY.

A complete line which we are selling Cheaper than Ever.

Iron Bedsteads, Galvanized Buckets,

TINNED IRON

Tea Kettles & Sauce Pans

Assorted Sizes; do Fry Pans,
Butcher Knives, Knives & Forks,
Tin Plate, Sheet Lead,
Galvanized Water Pipe, ½ to 2 in.

WHITE LEAD, various qualities; BOILED OIL, TURPENTINE

CORRUGATED ROOFING,

24 Gauge, 6, 7, 8 and 9 ft. Lengths; Galv. Screws and Washers, Galv. Ridging,

Yellow Sheathing Metal, and Nails

Annealed Fence Wire, Fence Staples, Wire Plant Guards and Arches,

STEEL RAILS,

With Fish Plates, Bolts and Spikes,
Portland Cement,
Fire Clay, Fire Bricks,
Both Square and arch;
Lump Rock Salt,
Fishery Salt,
English Belting,
3 to 12 inch widths;

AN ASSORTMENT OF

ENGLISH GROCERIES

— SUCH AS —

Worcestershire Sauce, Fruits, Jams, Cream Tartar, Soda, Spices, Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞ We have also just received an asst. of ☜

AMERICAN GOODS

Among them

Bleached & Brown Cottons

27 to 30 inches wide;

Fancy Prints, Blue Denims, Canton Flannels, Men's, Women's and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, sizes and Styles adapted to this market;

A LARGE FRESH ASSORTMENT OF

Shelf HARDWARE

Crockery and Glassware, Oos, Picks, Shovels,

Plantation and Mechanics' Tools

ROBEY & CO's

Portable Engines

4 H-P and 6 H-P.

ONE SPLENDID PIANO,

BY BRINSMEAD & SONS.

Tested Chain.

Gorsage's Soap, two qualities, in boxes of 24 Bars and 60 Bars;

Best Welsh Steam Coal

COKE, FLOORING TILES,
1191 &c., &c., &c.

PETER DALTON,

Saddle & Harness MANUFACTURER,

92 King Street, Honolulu

Bell Telephone No. 111.

Begs to remind his old Friends and Patrons in Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, that notwithstanding the depression of Trade and all the annoyances that the consumer has to submit to by the introduction of CHEAP IMPORTED HARNESS and Machine-made Work, he is still able to supply to his customers as heretofore, a

First-Class Hand made Harness,

Guaranteed to give Satisfaction, at a Fair remunerative Price. He uses only the Best Materials in

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Rubber Mountings

And Every Article is Made by Experienced Workmen under his Personal Supervision.

In ordering the above Harness the measure of the horse about the neck and girth should be sent to insure entire satisfaction as to fit and durability.

☞ If any article does not please the buyer it shall be replaced by new goods or the cash returned.

HE IMPORTS DIRECT

Sydney Saddles!

Especially made to suit the Islands.

Double Plate, Spring Bars and every improvement, and all Saddles purchased of him will be restuffed within Six months free of charge. He desires to inform Planters, Teamsters and others that

Cart, Wagon and Plow Harness

Can be supplied here with better Workmanship and Material and guaranteed to give greater satisfaction than anything that can be imported from the Coast. In ordering to secure a good fit, send size of animal.

A FULL LINE OF

Whips, Spurs, Sponges, Chamios, Combs

Brushes and every necessary for Stable use always on hand.

☞ What he sells he will warrant as represented, and would sooner lose a Sale than misrepresent an article [1095]

General Advertisements.

THE LATEST AMERICAN INVENTION!

The Victory of Electricity

Since Electricity has been applied for lighting purposes, all efforts of inventors have been directed to construct a lamp for general domestic use. The reason why this problem has till now not been solved, is that none of the inventors could rid themselves of the idea of gas lighting, and that all have adhered to the system of producing the Electricity in some central place, or by large machinery, instead of first laying down the principle that a Lamp which should ever become generally useful and popular, must be portable, like an Oil Lamp, and contain the generator of Electricity in itself, *i. e.*, in the foot of the Lamp.

The Norman Electric Light Co. has at last succeeded in completely realizing this ideal of Electric Lighting, and there is no doubt that this most important invention will bring about a complete revolution in all branches of lighting.

Our Electric Lamp *needs neither Machinery, Conductors*, nor any expensive outlay, and is neither complicated, disagreeable in manipulation; all that is necessary is to refill it every four or five days with acid. *The cost of lighting will be as cheap as gas* (¼ cents per hour), and it has before the latter the immense advantage of neither producing heat, smoke nor carbonic acid, owing to which the air is not impured, and remains at the same degree of temperature. It is further, absolutely inodorous, and does not need to be kindled by match, or otherwise, but simply by turning the key, thus *avoiding all danger of fire*, explosion or suffocation, as in the case of gas. If the key is left open; and it must be conceded that this advantage alone is invaluable. It is further preferable to any known kind of lighting for the following reasons:

(1.) Its manipulation is so simple that any child can keep it in order.
(2.) That the Lamp is portable, and can be removed like any Oil Lamp, from one place to another.
(3.) That it neither requires the disagreeable fixing of the wick, or the cleaning of the cylinder, as in the case of Oil Lamps.
(4.) That the light produced is a soft and most steady one; that it never flickers, and the flame, though being equal in power of lighting to gas, can be regulated to any degree.
(5.) That *every danger of fire is absolutely excluded*, as the light will extinguish immediately, if by any accident the glass surrounding the burner should be broken.
(6.) That it will burn even in the strongest wind, completely unaffected, thus being invaluable for illuminations, lighting of gardens, corridors, etc.

This Lamp is constructed for the present in three different sizes:—

A. Small size. Height of complete Lamp, 14 inches; weight, about 5 pounds; for lighting rooms, cellars, storage houses, powder magazines (or similar places where explosives are kept), coaches, illuminations, gardens, mines or any other industrial purpose. Price, £1.——

Per Lamp delivered free to any part of the world.

B. Medium size. Serves all domestic purposes for lighting rooms, houses, etc. This Lamp is elegantly decorated, and has removable white ground Glass Globe.

Price, per Lamp (inclusive of Bronze Foot and Globe richly and elegantly constructed), £2.——delivered free to any part of the world.

C. Grand size for Parlor, Hall, Saloon, Public Building, &c. The Lamp gives a most brilliant and steady light, has large removable white Globe, decorated most tastefully, and the workmanship is both first-class and elegant. Price £4.10.

Foot Lamp in either Bronze, Japanese, Fatence or Silver Oxide.

Any special size or design made to order. Estimates furnished.

All Lamps are ready for immediate use, and will be sent, securely packed in strong wooden box, with printed directions for use, a quantity of chemicals sufficient for several months' lighting, and one extra Burner for size A. and two for sizes B. and C. The necessary chemicals can be purchased in any Drug Store, in even the smallest village.

Every Lamp is accompanied by a written guarantee for one year, and will be exchanged, or money refunded if the same should not give complete satisfaction.

On all orders for six Lamps and above, a discount of six per cent. will be allowed. No orders from abroad filled, unless accompanied by a remittance to cover the amount, or first-class reference on a New York or Philadelphia house.

The best method of sending money is by draft on New York, which can be procured at any Banker, and everywhere, or enclose the amount in Bank notes, gold coins, or postage stamps of any country of the world.

All orders, the smallest, as well as the most important, will receive the same particular attention, and will be forwarded without delay.

☞ Our Electric Lamps are protected by law, and all imitations and infringements will be prosecuted.

☞ Agents, Salesmen on Commission, and Consignees for our Lamps, wanted everywhere. No special knowledge or capital required.

A fortune to be made by active persons.

Address: THE NORMAN ELECTRIC LIGHT CO.,
1093 3m] PHILADELPHIA, U. S. OF AMERICA.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Nos. 113 and 115 Fort Street, Honolulu,

A COMPLETE LINE OF

Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Trusses, Etc., Etc

RICKSECKER'S PERFUMERY!

Universally Acknowledged to be the Best.

Boreicke & Schreck's Homœopathic Medicines

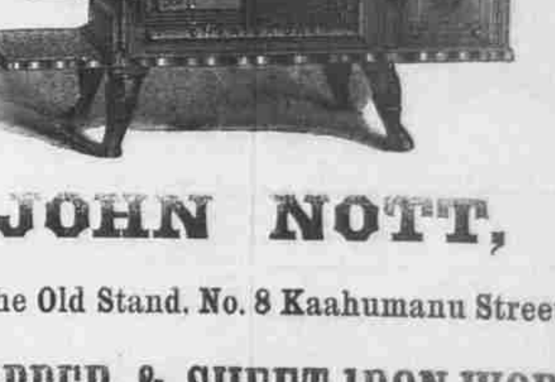
THE ONLY RELIABLE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE.

Maile Cologne, Maile Cologne

The Delightful Hawaiian Cologne.

BUHACH, THE GREAT INSECTICIDE!

☞ Price List Furnished on Application. 1101

RANGES!  **STOVES!**

JOHN NOTT,

At the Old Stand, No. 8 Kaahumanu Street,

TIN, COPPER & SHEET IRON WORKER

PLUMBING, in all its branches;

Artesian Well Pipe, all sizes;

STOVES AND RANGES

Uncle Sam, Medallion, Richmond, Tip Top, Palace, Flora, May, Contest, Grand Prize, New Rival, Opez, Derby, Wren, Dolly, Gypsy, Queen, Pansey, & Army Ranges, Magna Charter, Buck, Superior, Magnet, Osceola, Almeda Eclipse, Charter Oak, Nimble, Inwood and Laundry Stoves, Galvanized Iron and Copper Boilers for Ranges, Granite Iron Ware, Nickel Plated and Plain;

Galvanized Iron Water Pipe, all sizes, and laid on at Lowest Rates; Cast Iron and Lead Soil Pipe,

House Furnishing Goods, all kinds;

RUBBER HOSE—ALL SIZES AND GRADES;
Lift and Force Pumps, Cistern Pumps, Galvanized Iron, Sheet Copper, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Tin Plate, Water Closets, Marble Slabs and Bowls, Enameled Wash Stands,

Chandeliers, Lamps, Lanterns

1099

WEST, DOW & CO.,

Have Just Received a Large Invoice of Furniture

Consisting of Parlor and Bedroom Sets, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Single and Double Bedsteads, Rockers, Chairs, Lounges, Extension and Center Tables (large and small) Hard & Soft Wood; AT RED-ROCK PRICES.

☞ Furniture repaired and removed at short notice. No trouble to show Goods, or answer questions by letter from the other Islands. Please call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere. 1100 6mo

Metropolitan Market

King Street.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor

Choicest Meats from Finest Herds

FAMILIES AND SHIPPING

Supplied on Short Notice

—AND AT THE—

Lowest Market Prices.

☞ All Meats delivered from this Market are thoroughly chilled immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties, and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat. 1097 1y

PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS READY to take Views to order in best style of the Photo Art and on the most reasonable terms consistent with good work.

☞ Island Views for Sale at A. L. Smith's, Fort St. 1096a H. L. CHASE.

BISHOP & CO.'S Savings Bank

The Undersigned will Receive Money at their Savings Bank upon the Following Terms:

On sums of Five Hundred Dollars or under, from one person, they will pay interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, from date of receipt, on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months, or have been on deposit three months at the time of making up the yearly accounts. No interest will be computed on fractions of Dollars or for fractions of a month.

No interest will be allowed on money withdrawn within three months from date of deposit.

Thirty days notice must be given at the Bank of an intention to withdraw any money; and the Depositor's Pass-book must be produced at the same time.

No money will be paid except upon the Draft of the Depositor, accompanied by the proper Pass-book.

On the first day of September of each year, the accounts will be made up, and interest on all sums that shall have remained on deposit three months or more and unpaid, will be credited to the depositors, and from that date form part of the principal.

Sums of more than Five Hundred Dollars will be received, subject to special agreement.

The Bank will be open every day in the week except Sundays and Holidays.

1099 3m BISHOP & CO.

T. J. SPENCE,

SPECIAL AGENT FOR THE

Michigan Portrait Co.

Producers of the Finest Grades of

India Ink, Water Colors, Crayon & Pastel Portraits,

OFFICE AT

J. William's Photograph Gallery

102 FORT STREET, HONOLULU, H. I.

Where a large variety of specimens can be seen at all times. Mr. T. J. Spence will frequently visit the several Islands of the group, when he will be pleased to show specimens and take orders for same. 1097